

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XII. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 5, 1897. No. 6.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

One case of smallpox in Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., January 28, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Henry Brown, colored, who came to this city on the 26th from some place on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad in Mississippi (perhaps Gulf port), was discovered yesterday to be suffering with smallpox and was at once sent to the pest-house. Health Officer Abrahams burned the bedding and disinfected the house where the man slept during the night of the 26th. The police, physicians, and lodging-house keepers have been warned to be on the watch for similar cases.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

One new case of smallpox in Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, FLA., January 29, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a case of smallpox was reported to the board of health, by Dr. J. Harris Pierpont, on the 28th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

J. WHITING HARGIS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to February 5, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Dec. 28-Jan. 26....	2	.....
Florida:				
Pensacola	Jan. 19-Jan. 29....	6	.....
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18	.....

* For table of smallpox in the United States, etc., May 9, 1896, to December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 30, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, January 30, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 30, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 24	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	45
Jan. 25	Steamship Catalonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	58
Jan. 26	Steamship Brookline.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	1
Jan. 29	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	18
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	46
Do....	Steamship Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	1
	Total.....		169

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 30, 1897.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, January 30, 1897.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 30, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 25	Steamship La Gascogne.....	Havre.....	180
Do....	Steamship Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	88
Jan. 27	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	125
Do....	Steamship Oldenburg.....	Bremen.....	152
Do....	Steamship Elysia.....	Naples, etc.....	268
Jan. 28	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	34
Jan. 29	Steamship München.....	Bremen.....	193
Jan. 30	Steamship Trave.....	do.....	159
Do....	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	73
	Total.....		1,272

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Brunswick, Ga.	Jan. 23	Am. bk. Lottie Moore.	Jan. 23	Santos	Brunswick	Held for disinfection.			5
		Sp. bk. Jamie Mir.	do	Parahyba	do	do			
		Br. bk. Flora.	do		do	do		No transactions.	
Delaware Breakwater, Del.	Jan. 30								
Eureka, Cal.	do							do	
Grays Harbor, Wash.	Jan. 20							do	
Gulf Ship Island, Miss.	Jan. 23								9
Newbern, N. C.	do							No transactions.	6
Port Townsend, Wash.	Jan. 16								2
San Diego, Cal.	Jan. 23								1
South Atlantic, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Jan. 23	Nor. bk. Ferla.	Jan. 22	Rio	Savannah	Held for disinfection.			5
Southport, N. C.	do								1
Tortugas, Key West, Fla.	Jan. 16								
Washington, N. C.	Jan. 30							No transactions.	

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Boston, Mass.	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Carrabelle, Fla.	Jan. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Key West, Fla.	Jan. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Newport News, Va.	.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Newport, R. I.	.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.	.....
Port Royal, S. C.	Jan. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Providence, R. I.	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.	.....

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended Saturday, January 23, 1897. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 58, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 1; croup 4, and diphtheria, 6.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended January 23, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 66 observers, indicate that phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 194 places, diphtheria at 48, measles at 43, scarlet fever at 40, enteric fever at 26, and whooping cough at 20 places.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha*.—Month of November. Estimated population, 140,452. Total deaths, 94, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria and croup, 7.

Month of December, 1897. Total deaths, 78, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria and croup, 9, and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW YORK.—Month of December, 1896. Reports to the State board of health, Albany, N. Y., from 152 cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,074 deaths, including enteric fever, 126; scarlet fever, 63; measles, 50; whooping cough, 59; diphtheria and croup, 520, and phthisis pulmonalis, 1,062.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There were 9,074 deaths reported during December, an increase of 1,000 from November. The death rate for the month was 16.50, against 14.75 in November. There were 400 fewer deaths than in December, 1895. The increase over last month is in diphtheria, in acute respiratory diseases, and consumption, with a moderate increase in deaths from all local diseases. Compared with December, 1895, there are 300 fewer deaths from acute respiratory diseases, which indicates that there has been no prevalence of gripe, at that time commencing to be mildly prevalent, although during this month cases of death from this cause have been reported; it has not existed sufficiently to impress the mortality, as it has in some years past, to a marked degree in December. Diphtheria caused 100 more deaths than in November, but the increase is not greater than customary, since December is usually the month of its largest prevalence; it appears in all the sanitary districts except the Hudson Valley. Scarlet fever is not generally prevalent, and caused fewer deaths than in ten years for December; of the 63 deaths, 51 occurred in the maritime district. The total zymotic mortality, and the infant mortality as well, were unusually low. Consumption is reported as causing 1,002 deaths, 200 more than in November, but the average for this month.

Yonkers.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 38,000. Total deaths, 68, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4; enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of December, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 26 towns having an aggregate population of 145,035—white, 84,672; colored, 60,363—show a total of 167 deaths—white, 80; colored, 87—including phthisis pulmonalis, 29; enteric fever, 6; diphtheria, 2; measles, 3, and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Pottsville*.—Four weeks ended January 28, 1897. Estimated population, 17,000. Total deaths, 32, including 2 from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths—white, 18; colored, 17; total, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8.

Clarksville.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population—white, 6,000; colored, 3,000; total, 9,000. Deaths—white, 2; colored, 3; total, 5. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Columbia.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population—white, 3,009; colored, 2,320; total, 5,329. Deaths—white, 3; colored, 5; total, 8. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Knoxville.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population—white, 32,704; colored, 10,000; total, 42,704. Deaths—white, 18; colored, 14; total, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; diphtheria, 1, and measles, 1.

Memphis.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 55,923—white, 28,064; colored, 27,859. Total deaths, 123—white, 53; colored, 70—including diphtheria, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 19, and whooping cough, 2.

Murfreesboro.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population—white, 3,000; colored, 2,000; total, 5,000. Deaths—white, 2; colored, 2; total, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Nashville.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population—white, 54,595; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths—white, 66; colored, 67; total, 133, including phthisis pulmonalis, 23; enteric fever, 3, and whooping cough, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Pneumonia.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 23	105,287	28	3						1		1		
Do	Jan. 30	105,287	46	8							1	2		
Altoona, Pa.	Jan. 23	30,357	12											
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Jan. 30	8,338	0											
Baltimore, Md.	do.	451,439	184	20							1	18		3
Binghamton, N. Y.	Jan. 23	35,005	18	4										
Do	Jan. 30	35,005	11	1							1			
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	237	30						2	2	19	1	1
Braddock, Pa.	Jan. 23	8,561	7											
Bristol, R. I.	Jan. 30	5,478	5											
Brooklyn, Mass.	Jan. 16	27,294	6	1									1	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 30	806,343	340	35						3	7	14	7	3
Butler, Pa.	do.	8,734	5	2										
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	70,028	24	3								1		1
Carlisle, Pa.	do.	7,620	5							2				
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Jan. 29	296,908	96	14						1		3		
Columbus, Ind.	Jan. 30	6,719	1											
Columbus, Ohio.	do.	6,719	31	5								2		
Concord, N. H.	do.	17,044	11											
Dayton, Ohio.	Jan. 28	61,220	23	4								1	2	
Dedham, Mass.	Jan. 16	7,123	0											
Do	Jan. 23	7,123	3											
Denver, Colo.	Jan. 16	106,713	51	13						2		7	2	
Emporia, Kans.	Jan. 23	7,551	0											
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	18	1						2			2	
Fall River, Mass.	Jan. 30	74,398	37	1						2				1
Fitchburg, Mass.	Jan. 23	22,037	13	2										
Gloucester, Mass.	do.	24,651	9											
Haverhill, Mass.	Jan. 30	27,412	9	2								1		
Hoboken, N. J.	Jan. 23	43,648	14	2										
Ironton, Ohio.	Jan. 30	10,939	4									1		
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 23	21,806	6											
Lowell, Mass.	Jan. 30	77,696	36	3						1		1		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	14											
McKeesport, Pa.	Jan. 23	20,741	7									2		
Marquette, Wis.	Jan. 30	11,523	4	1										
Medford, Mass.	do.	11,079	2							1				
Melrose, Mass.	Jan. 23	8,519	3											
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 30	204,468	82	12										
Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 23	164,738	49	6						1		7	1	
Mobile, Ala.	Jan. 30	31,076	19	2								1		
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	22	3										
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	26	5										
New Brighton, N. Y.	Jan. 16	16,423	10									3		
Do	Jan. 23	16,423	12									2		
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	13,947	8											
New Haven, Conn.	Jan. 28	81,298	31	3						1		2		
New Orleans, La.	Jan. 23	242,039	130	19						4				
Newport, R. I.	Jan. 30	19,457	5											
New York, N. Y.	do.	1,515,301	758	120						1	7	34	4	6
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	17	1						1				
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	6											
Omaha, Nebr.	Jan. 16	140,452	13	3										
Do	Jan. 23	140,452	18	1										
Oneonta, N. Y.	Jan. 30	6,272	4	1										
Palmer, Mass.	do.	6,520	3											
Pensacola, Fla.	Jan. 24	11,750	4	1										
Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 30	1,046,964	556							3	3	34	3	9
Pottstown, Pa.	Jan. 23	13,284	1											
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	do.	22,206	6	2										
Providence, R. I.	Jan. 30	132,146	52	6						1		3	1	1
Pueblo, Colo.	Jan. 23	24,558	6									1		
Reading, Pa.	Feb. 1	58,661	24	1						2				
St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 23	451,770	207	24						2	1	2		1
Salt Lake City, Utah	do.	44,843	26							2				
San Diego, Cal.	do.	16,159	9											
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.	5,864	2											
Scranton, Pa.	Jan. 30	75,215	21							1				
Spokane, Wash.	Jan. 23	19,922	2											
Stockton, Cal.	Jan. 22	42,424	4											
Warren, Ohio.	Jan. 30	5,973	2											
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 23	230,392	120	17						1				

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 25, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	* Excess.	* Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	19		6	.91		.33
Portland, Me.....	18		3	.84	.82	
Northfield, Vt.....	13		4	.67	.10	
Boston, Mass.....	23	0		.97		.23
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	34		6	.77	.41	
Nantucket, Mass.....	30		4	.82		.01
Woods Hole, Mass.....	31		6	.85	.12	
Block Island, R. I.....	30		4	.98	.12	
New Haven, Conn.....	26		3	.98	.25	
Albany, N. Y.....	23		4	.67		.45
New York, N. Y.....	30		5	.91	1.00	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	31		6	.84		.04
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32		4	.77	.13	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	29		2	1.13	.08	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	32		3	.84	.31	
Baltimore, Md.....	34		4	.77	.17	
Washington, D. C.....	33		3	.80	.24	
Lynchburg, Va.....	38		2	.95	.10	
Cape Henry, Va.....	41	1		.98		.80
Norfolk, Va.....	41	1		.89		.57
Charlotte, N. C.....	42		2	1.19		.07
Raleigh, N. C.....	42	0		.84		.05
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	43			1.22		
Hatteras, N. C.....	46			1.33		
Wilmington, N. C.....	48		1	.91		.45
Columbia, S. C.....	47		2	.86		.58
Charleston, S. C.....	51		1	.91		.82
Augusta, Ga.....	48		1	1.05		.80
Savannah, Ga.....	53		1	.77		.73
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57		3	.77		.45
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	0		.77		.77
Key West, Fla.....	71	0		.49		.49
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	42		3	1.47		.35
Tampa, Fla.....	58	2		.56		.08
Pensacola, Fla.....	54		3	1.11		.76
Mobile, Ala.....	52		4	1.15		.05
Montgomery, Ala.....	49		4	1.23	.01	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	47		4	1.29		.56
New Orleans, La.....	55		4	1.19		.69
Shreveport, La.....	45		3	1.05		.17
Fort Smith, Ark.....	37		1	.51		.40
Little Rock, Ark.....	41		5	1.15		.86
Palestine, Tex.....	45		5	.99		.03
Galveston, Tex.....	53		5	.84	.15	
San Antonio, Tex.....	52		8	.38	.23	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	55		6	.75	.27	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	39		2	1.26		.87
Nashville, Tenn.....	38		4	1.22		.71
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	41		3	1.57		.84
Knoxville, Tenn.....	39		3	1.29		.96
Louisville, Ky.....	33		5	.95		.16
Indianapolis, Ind.....	27		9	.66	.28	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	33		10	.77		.03
Columbus, Ohio.....	29		10	.77		.22
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	34		10	.70		.12
Pittsburg, Pa.....	30		9	.72		.09
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	21		4	.63	2.25	
Rochester, N. Y.....	21		5	.73	.31	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	21		4	.64	.27	
Erie, Pa.....	25			.77		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26		11	.56	.32	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	26		10	.49	.16	
Toledo, Ohio.....	25		11	.46	.48	
Detroit, Mich.....	24		10	.42	.23	
Lansing, Mich.....	22		8	.42		.11
Port Huron, Mich.....	20		6	.49		.10
Alpena, Mich.....	14			.56		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13		7	.41	.22	
Marquette, Mich.....	12		6	.42	.06	
Green Bay, Wis.....	12		6	.55		.49

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 25, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	23		6	.56	1.23	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	17		6	.49		.06
Chicago, Ill.....	22		10	.49	.38	
Duluth, Minn.....	6		12	.21	.00	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	9		12	.21		.06
La Crosse, Wis.....	13		10	.28		.11
Dubuque, Iowa.....	16		7	.35	.21	
Davenport, Iowa.....	19		6	.35		.02
Des Moines, Iowa.....	16		3	.28		.01
Keokuk, Iowa.....	21		4	.37	.01	
Springfield, Ill.....	26		6	.48	.05	
Cairo, Ill.....	34	0		.91		.72
St. Louis, Mo.....	32		3	.52		.09
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	29		1	.42	.10	
Springfield, Mo.....	30		3	.53	.01	
Kansas City, Mo.....	25	0		.28	.24	
Wichita, Kans.....	27	0		.28	.29	
Concordia, Kans.....	20	5		.21		.06
Lincoln, Nebr.....	16	3		.21		.20
Omaha, Nebr.....	16	1		.14		.09
Sioux City, Iowa.....	13		6	.16		.13
Yankton, S. Dak.....	13		6	.14		.03
Valentine, Nebr.....	13	0		.14	.06	
Huron, S. Dak.....	2		2	.11	.10	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	7		2	.09	.25	
Moorhead, Minn.....	5		4	.19	.01	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	3		4	.14	.11	
Williston, N. Dak.....	1		4	.14	.16	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	5	1		.21	.29	
Helena, Mont.....	14	5		.31	.35	
Miles City, Mont.....	10	0		.14	.46	
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	17		2	.07	.07	
Spokane, Wash.....	18	13		.56	.18	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	28	9		.51	.66	
Baker City, Oreg.....	21	9		.38		.08
Winnemucca, Nev.....	26	9		.21		.20
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	27	5		.30		.11
Lander, Wyo.....	13	6		.21		.19
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	23		2	.07	.05	
North Platte, Nebr.....	17	5		.07		.06
Denver, Colo.....	26	2		.14		.13
Pueblo, Colo.....	28	0		.07		.01
Dodge City, Kans.....	23	0		.08	.37	
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	32	0		.39	.10	
Amarillo, Tex.....				.17	.62	
Abilene, Tex.....	42		5	.20	.15	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	28	3		.14		.14
El Paso, Tex.....	45		3	.11		.01
Phoenix, Ariz.....	49	2		.14		.14
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	34	7		1.16		.49
Fort Canby, Wash.....	41	4		1.79	2.43	
Astoria, Oreg.....	42			1.90		
Portland, Oreg.....	36	7		1.58		.40
Roseburg, Oreg.....	39	8		1.36		1.07
Eureka, Cal.....	46	3		1.87		1.38
Red Bluff, Cal.....	46	2		1.01		.83
Carson City, Nev.....	31	6		.56		.56
Sacramento, Cal.....	46		2	.84		.62
San Francisco, Cal.....	50		1	1.05		.99
Fresno, Cal.....	45		4	.28		.28
Los Angeles, Cal.....	53	4		.65		.65
San Diego, Cal.....	53	3		.49		.48
Yuma, Ariz.....	54	3		.08		.08

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera, yellow fever, and plague as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to February 4, 1897.**

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....		1	
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....		1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 19.....		112	
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....		2	
	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		12	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 19.....		56	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	8	2	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 8.....	2	2	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	4	1	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 8.....	1	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 2.....		9	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 29.....		10	
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 23.....	64	6	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27.....		8	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 17.....		2	
Habana.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31.....		33	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 14.....	270	96	
	Jan. 14-Jan. 24.....	130	48	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 23.....		8	
	Dec. 23-Jan. 20.....		17	
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 12.....		6	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 16.....		11	
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26.....	50	5	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9.....	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 23.....	38	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 25.....		9	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 14.....			Yellow fever epidemic.

PLAGUE.

India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....		558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....		390	
Karachi.....				Jan. 11. Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	

* For table of cholera and yellow fever, as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service December 26, 1895-December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

Epidemic diseases in Europe and Asia.

CHOLERA AT PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

The British transport *Nubia*, from Calcutta, arrived at Plymouth, England, Saturday morning, the 9th of January, 1897, with 269 soldiers, rank and file, and 8 civilian passengers on board, coming home from India. During the voyage cholera broke out among the lascars and British troops on board. The number of cases which occurred during the voyage has not been officially stated, but it is known that 4 soldiers and 2 seamen died of the disease en route, and that 1 other has since died, while 5 soldiers suffering from suspicious symptoms have been removed to one of the two hospital ships lying in the sound. The civilian passengers were allowed to disembark and proceed to their respective destinations, and their health will be watched over for a sufficient time. All baggage has been detained for disinfection, after which it will be forwarded to the respective owners.

The circumstance has created a good deal of alarm at Plymouth, and some uneasiness throughout Europe, but it is believed that the arrangements of the sanitary authorities are such as to enable them to cope effectively with the disease, and this belief is strengthened by a knowledge of the success with which imported cholera was controlled at nearly all English ports during 1892 and 1893 without any serious interference with trade and commerce.

Though the troops have not yet been removed, the ship has been thoroughly disinfected with sulphur fumes. The troops will be again inspected, and upon this and the decision of the war office, with reference to the disposition of the troops, will depend the question of the future movements of the ship. The *Times*, discussing the arrival of the *Nubia* with cholera on board, says: "It is important to observe that all the sufferers were furnished by the regiment which had been stationed in Ceylon, and that they came on board at Colombo, thus reducing the time during which infection must be supposed to have lain dormant. It will be important to ascertain whether any cases occurred in or near Colombo subsequent to the departure of the *Nubia* from that port. In the meanwhile there is no probability of any extension of the disease in this country, and reports of the state of the men who have been transferred to the hospital ship are so far satisfactory. It is said that the war office has not yet issued instructions with regard to those soldiers who have remained in good health, and their tardiness in this respect affords a remarkable contrast to the promptitude of the local government board."

To appreciate the danger of cholera spreading from a single center of infection, as well as the importance and wisdom of efficient sanitary supervision, it is only necessary to bear in mind the magnitude of the calamity which fell upon the city of Hamburg in 1892. The total population of Hamburg does not greatly exceed 600,000. In ten days 9,000 persons sickened and 4,000 persons died with cholera, and on one day over 1,100 seizures occurred. The attack, moreover, must have come with all the shock of surprise upon the bulk of the population. The authorities were culpably reluctant to acknowledge the advent of the pestilence. There had been 86 suspicious deaths early in August. On the 21st the deaths amounted to 83, on the following day they reached 200, and from that day forward they leaped up by 300 a day until the appalling maximum was attained on the 27th—just five days after the presence of cholera in the city had been officially recognized.

The conditions and results of the epidemic of 1892 or 1893 in Havre, were not unlike those at Hamburg. The city of Havre has not over 115,000 inhabitants, of which 1,200 were stricken with cholera, and 448 died between the 15th day of July, 1892, and the 1st day of November of the same year. Both cities, practically thrown upon their own resources, set to work to combat the pestilence by their own unassisted efforts, and in the struggle showed what will and determination can do to correct unsanitary conditions which had been a crying scandal for years. The spectacle of such fortitude and devotion makes it all the sadder to reflect that the calamity which tried these two cities was plainly due to preventable causes.

THE PLAGUE IN BRITISH INDIA.

Late telegrams state that since the outbreak of the plague and the consequent exodus of the inhabitants, the population of Bombay has been reduced by one half. The weekly mortality is 200 per 1,000; the panic is increasing, and over 325,000 inhabitants have fled from the city, the fugitives carrying contagion with them. The disease is also assuming an extremely virulent form at Karachi, and extending westward. A good deal of alarm has been created at Cairo from an apprehension that the scourge will invade Egypt, and even Europe, through the Suez Canal.

The immunity which Europe has enjoyed since 1841 from the plague, whose place seems now to be taken by cholera in the western world, makes us forget the terrible meaning which once attached to the word. Under the control of sanitary science it has changed both its character and its name. It is no longer the black death, nor even the plague—literally, the stroke of God—but bubonic fever. The black death in the fourteenth century is said to have swept away 100,000 victims in London, and it so depopulated the rural districts as permanently to alter the conditions of industrial life in England. The great plague in London in 1665, and the pestilence which, in 1720, slew nearly half the inhabitants of Marseilles, presented the same glandular enlargements as the present epidemic in Bombay, regarded as characteristic of true plague.

The effective cause of the disease * * * is surely and not very slowly diffusing itself throughout British India. The Bombay outbreak, it is stated, first occurred in one of the most squalid quarters of the city, and with certain exceptions it had, until within the last week or ten days, spared the wealthier classes. Englishmen, whether through a transmitted immunity which they have shared with the nations of Europe since 1841, or from a higher standard of living, or from whatever cause, have enjoyed a freedom so remarkable as to render even isolated cases among them quite phenomenal. But this immunity no longer exists. All nationalities and all conditions are now fairly in the grip of the monster, hence the tremendous exodus which has taken place within the last few weeks. The distinguished English army surgeon, Dr. Mauser, who has been investigating the disease at Bombay, has fallen a victim to his devotion to the cause of science, having succumbed a few days ago to the malady.

Calcutta, with its densely packed million of inhabitants, has up to the present defended herself from the plague by a well-devised system of sanitary works. "The rapidity and completeness of organization," says the Calcutta Englishman, "with which the authorities have used the water supply for cleaning and flushing and setting the great city in order against the enemy is a feat worthy of the strong municipal bodies

of London, Paris, or Berlin." The same paper concludes that plague has its epidemic foci in China and the Euphrates valley, just as cholera has an epidemic focus in the delta of the Ganges, and that it ranges chiefly along the zone of Asia from the twentieth to the fortieth degree of north latitude. It will be seen, therefore, that Calcutta is within the plague zone, and is moreover brought into daily contact with ships and crews from the centers of infection en route to European ports.

While it is quite certain that the present epidemic in India is the product of dirt and bad food, commencing among the class least able to resist the virus, and for a time scarcely touching those whose higher standards of life and of generous diet apparently enabled them to defy it, such facts do not teach us anything which we did not know before, and that is, perhaps, not the least satisfactory feature about them. They simply confirm with a terrible impressiveness conclusions to which science has already come. They warn us that the neglect of certain rudimentary laws of sanitation may suddenly work wholesale destruction under unfavorable conditions, and they show that it is still possible for communities to persevere in neglect until the time for prevention has gone by and the enemy is already raging in their midst.

C. W. CHANCELLOR,
United States Consul.

HAVRE, January 11, 1897.

Addendum.—Particulars now ascertained show that altogether there have been 7 deaths among the *Nubia's* passengers, up to this time, and that there are now 8 cases under treatment on the hospital ship at Plymouth. News comes this morning that an Austrian vessel has arrived at Port Said having cholera on board, and rumor is assertive that the disease already exists at that place. The latest telegrams from Bombay say that the plague at Karachi is rapidly increasing. On the 10th instant there were 52 fresh cases, all of which proved fatal. The total hitherto is 220 cases and 214 deaths. A telegram from Cairo of the 12th instant states that government bacteriologists are leaving in order to study the epidemic plague in Bombay and the best measures for safeguarding Egypt against its introduction. The importance of this mission will be understood when it is considered that Egypt is an outpost for the protection of the whole of Europe. It is stated in a telegram from Vienna of the same date that the president of the maritime administration at Trieste has been summoned to confer with the supreme sanitary authorities of the capital concerning the precautions to be taken in consequence of the disquieting intelligence from India. Apparently a widespread apprehension prevails that this is to be a year not only of pestilence and famine in the East but also of epidemics in Europe, and already active preparations are being made for any emergency that may arise.

A telegram of the 12th instant says: "A passenger on board the Lloyd steamer *Imperator*, which arrived at Suez yesterday, has fallen ill under circumstances pointing the plague."

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of January 26 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended January 23 there were in that city 14 cases of yellow fever, and no deaths from that disease.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 50 new cases and 19 deaths from yellow fever and 108 deaths from smallpox during the week ended January 28.

Under date of January 25 the United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports 2 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended January 23.

HABANA, CUBA, *January 20, 1897.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 8th instant, stating the suggestions of the State health officer of Florida in regard to the vaccination of crews of vessels on their arrival here, and your own instructions that this method should, as far as possible, be extended to passengers intending to proceed to the United States, I have the honor to say that I shall, as far as practicable, carry out the recommendations, and more particularly as it is in the line of what I have been trying to do for months.

In regard to the interesting and exceptional case of the woman who was taken with smallpox while the vaccine pustules were in active development, I remember that the vaccine had taken before she left here, hence the exemption certificate was given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HABANA, CUBA, *January 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on account of the cool winter weather and the removal of quite a number of the Spanish army to the eastward, yellow fever continues to decrease.

The number of deaths from smallpox continues very large, being about the same this past week as the previous one.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended January 28 there were 311 deaths in all in this city, 19 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 50 new cases approximately; 108 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 990 new cases; 7 were caused by enteric fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 25 by dysentery, 10 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 1 by the grippe, 6 by pneumonia, and 37 by tuberculosis.

All of the 19 deaths by yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals of the city, and 1 of the deaths from smallpox. The remaining 107 deaths from smallpox were all among civilians.

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

HAITI.

End of yellow fever outbreak.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, *January 8, 1897.*

SIR: I have to report that the yellow fever epidemic which lately prevailed here has entirely disappeared. A notice to that effect was published by the Department of State of the Interior of the 30th ultimo, declaring the quarantine on vessels raised.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TERRES,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Report of infectious diseases in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, January 9, 1897.

SIR: I regret that I am again unable to forward my regular detailed report of infectious disease in Japan by the present mail. I am, however, in a position to say that there is a decided improvement in sanitary conditions throughout the country, with the exception of the city of Tokyo, where the epidemic of smallpox is increasing, there having occurred, from December 30 to January 8, 573 cases and 63 deaths. The same disease is diminishing in Hiogo Ken (Kobe district), the report for the week ended January 2 showing but 67 cases and 39 deaths as against nearly double this number of both during several weeks immediately preceding.

A few cases of cholera, nearly all fatal, continue to occur in Tokyo and Yokohama. From December 30 to January 8 there were in the former city 2 cases and 2 deaths, and in the latter 1 case and 1 death.

Of the plague in Formosa I have no recent report.

Dysentery has remarkably diminished during the past two weeks throughout the Empire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report of Constantinople—Precautions taken to prevent the entry of bubonic plague from India.

[Report 167.]

The sanitary condition of Constantinople seems to be improving slightly, the death returns giving a smaller number of deaths caused from zymotic diseases. During the fortnight ended the 11th of January there were 8 scarlet fever deaths, 4 from measles, 16 from diphtheria, 16 from smallpox, and 9 from typhoid fever. There are many cases of influenza with localization in the lungs. The bones are so painful that the patient can not make the slightest movement without feeling severe pains. I have to state that a physician contracted diphtheria while attending two children affected with the same disease. He recovered after the injection of the antidiphtheretic serum (Roux).

Bombay sanitary news is alarming, and the International Sanitary Commission has taken new steps in order to prevent the spread of bubonic pest in Turkey. I regret to state that in spite of the decisions of the above-mentioned commission, Bassorah, as well as all the right coast of the Persian Gulf, is not at all defended. Not only is there no lazaretto in which passengers could undergo their quarantine; not only is it difficult to establish one, but the decision taken to repulse the ships coming from contaminated places will oblige passengers to land where no officials of any kind will be to prevent them. The coast is so large and communications between the two seashores are so frequent that a little fleet could hardly prevent the communications. We must not forget that cholera was raging on that seashore during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, and nobody was aware of the existence there of the epidemic.

I forward a copy in French of the different decisions of the International Sanitary Commission concerning quarantines, as well as a copy of the *teskèrè* by which the grand vizier communicates an imperial *iradé*.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

[Inclosures.]

[Circular telegram addressed to health offices January 1, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, vessels having presented cases of plague on board, either during the voyage or on arrival at Bassorah, shall be provisionally refused entry until a more complete quarantine establishment shall be installed at the lazaretto of Fao.

Vessels arriving from Muscat and Bahrein shall be subject to a quarantine of ten days at the lazaretto of Bassorah.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

[Circular telegram to the health offices, dated January 6, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, river vessels arriving from Mohamara shall be subject to a quarantine of ten days at the lazaretto of Bassorah, with strict disinfection of clothing and effects of passengers and crew.

Passengers and merchandise arriving by land from Persian territory comprised between Mohamara, inclusive, and Hamiegtrine, exclusive, shall be refused entrance.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

[Circular telegram to health offices, dated January 6, 1897.]

By decision of the superior council of health, pilgrim vessels arriving from Hindustan and Kurachee shall be subject to a quarantine of fifteen days at the lazaretto, with strict disinfection of clothing, baggage, and effects of the pilgrims landed, as well as of all susceptible merchandise. Silk goods and new articles shall be exposed to the air and sun.

Vessels arriving from the localities named on which cases of plague shall have presented themselves during the voyage or on arrival at the lazaretto, shall have the option of returning with their pilgrim passengers to their port of departure. In case they do not avail themselves of this provision, they shall be subject to a quarantine of twenty days, dating from the last case of plague declared on board. These vessels shall also be completely unloaded of their merchandise, which shall be subjected to strict disinfection. Suspected articles belonging to pilgrims shall be burned, together with all effects having appertained to persons dead of the plague.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

Teskèrè of his highness the grand vizier to his excellency the minister of the imperial sanitary department, read at a session of the council January 12, 1897.

JANUARY 11, 1897.

The vice-president has stated in a *teskèrè*, that in consequence of the increase of the epidemic of plague at Bombay during the past week, and the approach of the pilgrim season, the council of health has decided, with the view of preventing the importation of the disease into the Hedjaz, and as an exceptional measure, to raise the ten days' quarantine to fifteen days at the lazaretto of Camaran for all pilgrim vessels arriving from any point on the Indian littoral, and from Kurachee, and to adopt other prophylactic measures. This decision has been carried into effect, but as recent advices from the inspector at Camaran show that 2 cases of plague have occurred in transit on board a vessel arrived from Bombay at Camaran with 1,045 pilgrims, and as the fact of the serious aggravation of the epidemic at Bombay, and the risk of its introduction at Camaran by the pilgrims still further emphasize the importance of the sanitary measures ordered for the Hedjaz, the *teskèrè* in question declares the absolute necessity of raising the allotment for the Hedjaz to 462,000 piasters and over before the expiration of the current week, in order that the physicians and the sanitary corps may be immediately designated to undertake without loss of time the execution of sanitary measures.

His highness, the first secretary of the imperial palace, informs me by a *teskèrè* that

the report in question of the vice-president of the council of health having been submitted to the Sultan, his imperial majesty has ordered that, in consequence of the inadequacy of the measures reported to have been taken with regard to 2 cases of plague, declared on board the vessel referred to, as compared with the gravity of the disease, efficacious and strict measures must be adopted, and the council of health shall pass the required resolutions and issue instructions to the proper authorities.

His majesty also directs that he be informed of the changes made, and that the necessary funds be advanced.

I have communicated with the minister of finance with regard to the payment of the sum in question, and I request your excellency to do what is necessary in your department, in conformity with the imperial iradè, and to communicate to me the result.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Week ended January 15, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. One death. No death from contagious disease.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 16 correspond to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 28.3, and the lowest in Westham, viz, 9.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 16; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 52; whooping cough, 33; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea and dysentery, 19. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18 a thousand. In greater London 1,939 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 9 from whooping cough, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 16 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Queenstown, viz, 45.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 233 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 5; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 27; typhus fever, 2; diphtheria, 1, and 9 from measles.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 16 correspond to an annual rate of 21.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 17.3, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 23.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 654, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; measles, 28, and whooping cough, 26.

INDIA—*Singapore.*—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths, 736, including cholera, 12; beriberi, 92, and phthisis pulmonalis, 95.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 129, including enteric fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 12, and whooping cough, 2.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 23,000. Total deaths, 39, including 1 from diphtheria.

WEST INDIES—*Guadeloupe*.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 18,500. Total deaths, 36. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 2.....	111,977	48						2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	112,016	48								1
Alexandria.....	Nov. 18.....	231,396	191					6		1	
Do.....	Nov. 25.....	231,396	191					4		5	1
Amapala.....	Jan. 10.....	1,500	0								
Do.....	Jan. 17.....	1,500	0								
Amherstburg.....	Jan. 23.....	2,300	2								
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 16.....	493,429	207					1		7	7
Antigua.....	Dec. 26.....	16,679	4								
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	16,679	7								
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	16,679	8								
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	16,679	14								
Belfast.....	do.....	277,354	144					2	3		3
Belize.....	Jan. 22.....	13,000	7								
Belleville.....	Jan. 25.....	10,459	3								
Birmingham.....	Jan. 16.....	505,772	212					2		9	2
Bluefields.....	Jan. 9.....	4,500	1								
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	4,500	4								
Bologna.....	Jan. 9.....	148,224	85							1	
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	148,224	72								
Bombay.....	Dec. 29.....	821,761	*1,853	1		2		1			10
Bradford.....	Jan. 16.....	221,610	71								8
Bremen.....	Jan. 2.....	142,500	64						1	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	142,500	45					1			
Bristol.....	Jan. 16.....	232,242	91						1	3	7
Brussels.....	Jan. 9.....	507,985	187					1		3	4
Budapest.....	Jan. 15.....	560,000				1			4	4	2
Cairo.....	Nov. 18.....	374,838	314			1		2		6	1
Do.....	Nov. 25.....	374,838	344					3		4	2
Calcutta.....	Dec. 19.....	681,560	516	30							
Callao.....	Jan. 3.....	18,000	32								
Cardenas.....	Jan. 16.....	23,517	60		1	5	3	7			2
Catania.....	Jan. 12.....	120,000	60						1		
Colombo.....	Dec. 19.....	130,000	115	15				2			
Champerico.....	Jan. 3.....	931	0								
Chatham.....	Jan. 25.....	9,052	3								
Christiania.....	Jan. 16.....	182,856	59					1			
Cienfuegos.....	Jan. 25.....	24,030	20			2					
Cognac.....	Jan. 9.....	21,000	15								1
Cologne.....	Jan. 2.....	330,843	107							2	2
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	330,843	119							7	3
Copenhagen.....	do.....	333,714	129							3	7
Dundee.....	do.....	163,090	67					1	1		1
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	163,090	73						1		
Dusseldorf.....	Jan. 2.....	182,529	62						1	1	2
Do.....	Jan. 10.....	183,579	63						1	2	2
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 9.....	292,364	107					1	2		4
Do.....	Jan. 16.....	292,364	114						1	1	3
Flushing.....	do.....	17,139	7								
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	36,000	69						1		3
Genoa.....	Jan. 10.....	211,151	111							1	3
Ghent.....	Jan. 20.....	157,204	84					1	1	1	1
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 10.....	25,800	12								
Girgenti.....	Jan. 7.....	24,428	16							3	
Glasgow.....	Jan. 16.....	714,919	323					3	1	2	25
Gothenburg.....	Dec. 26.....	114,527	40							3	
Do.....	Jan. 2.....	114,527	41						1		
Do.....	Jan. 9.....	114,527	49						1	1	2
Guayaquil.....	Jan. 15.....	50,000	63					39			
Do.....	do.....	50,000	60					41			
Hamburg.....	Jan. 16.....	641,780	204					1		5	1
Kingston, Jamaica.....	Dec. 26.....	34,314	2					2			
Kingston, Canada.....	Jan. 29.....	18,037	5								
Leeds.....	Jan. 16.....	402,449	161					2	4	1	5
Leith.....	do.....	75,186	26								
Licata.....	Jan. 9.....	20,000	18					2			
Liverpool.....	Jan. 16.....	644,129	309					5	6	1	5
Livingston.....	do.....	2,000	1								
London, Canada.....	Jan. 23.....	34,855	5								
London, England.....	Jan. 16.....	6,291,677	1,939					20	16	58	25
Madrid.....	Jan. 13.....	482,816	457			2				2	3
Magdeburg.....	Dec. 5.....	214,447	78							2	4
Manchester.....	Jan. 16.....	536,426	223					3	5	1	4

* 390 deaths from bubonic plague.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Mannheim.....	Jan. 2....	93,500	32							1	
Do.....	Jan. 9....	92,500	38						1		1
Matamoras.....	Jan. 22....	12,000	9								
Matanzas.....	Jan. 13....	62,000	84		6			2		4	5
Do.....	Jan. 20....	62,000	86		3			1		1	8
Mayence.....	Jan. 16....	74,917	19								
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	24					1			
Montecristi.....	Jan. 23....	1,250	1								
Montevideo.....	Dec. 26....	246,191	58					1	1		
Moscow.....	Jan. 9....	800,000	463		1	5		1	19	11	7
Munich.....	do.....	418,000	172						1	2	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Jan. 16....	212,223	73					1			2
Nogales.....	Jan. 23....	1,580									
Nuremburg.....	Jan. 2....	167,973	62								1
Do.....	Dec. 26....	167,973	73							1	3
Odesa.....	Jan. 2....	353,000	161		10			2	12	2	4
Osaka.....	do.....	161,120	123		39			4			
Palermo.....	Jan. 9....	273,000	156							3	
Para.....	do.....	140,000	41		9						
Do.....	Jan. 16....	140,000	43		7						
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	1,005					1	1	6	16
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 21....	200,000	144		50			1			3
Do.....	Nov. 28....	200,000	144		49			1			3
Plymouth.....	Jan. 16....	89,686	52					1		1	4
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 21....	60,000	17								
Do.....	Dec. 28....	60,000	12								
Do.....	Jan. 5....	60,000	33								
Do.....	Jan. 12....	60,000	26								
Do.....	Jan. 18....	60,000	18								
Puerto Cortes.....	Jan. 20....	2,000	0								
Quebec.....	Jan. 16....	70,000								4	1
Do.....	Jan. 23....	70,000								2	1
Rheims.....	Jan. 16....	108,943	61								
Rome.....	Dec. 12....	477,272	169					2		1	1
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 16....	286,104	139							1	4
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Jan. 2....	2,150	0								
Do.....	Jan. 16....	2,150	0								
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 9....	1,013,000	614		2			18	25	25	6
St. Stephens, N. B.....	Jan. 23....	3,000									
Sagua la Grande.....	Jan. 16....	17,536	20		3						
Sanchez, Santo Domingo.....	do.....	1,000	0								
Do.....	Jan. 23....	1,000	0								
San Pedro, Honduras.....	Jan. 16....	3,800	0								
Schiedam.....	do.....	26,233	9								
Sheffield.....	do.....	350,940	137					3		1	3
South Shields.....	Jan. 16....	95,798	33								
Stettin.....	Jan. 9....	140,000	55					2		1	
Stockholm.....	do.....	267,100	89							1	1
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 7....	158,378	41								
Do.....	Jan. 14....	158,378	57							1	
Sunderland.....	Jan. 16....	142,107	53					1			
Tegucigalpa.....	Jan. 9....	12,000	3								
Trapani.....	do.....	43,095	13								
Trieste.....	Jan. 2....	158,314	96				1			6	6
Do.....	Jan. 9....	158,314	95							3	5
Venice.....	do.....	161,938	72				1			1	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 20....	30,000	29								
Warsaw.....	Jan. 9....	553,643	240		12	1		11	5	3	2
Yokohama.....	Dec. 10....	170,252								4	
Do.....	Dec. 17....	170,252								3	
Zurich.....	Jan. 2....	153,000	32							2	
Do.....	Jan. 9....	153,000	54				1			1	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.